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SOURCE Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 7 (819), 1949. (Information requested.)FACTORY AND INSTITUTE RELATIONS

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Among the most pressing problems in industrial practice are the introduction of scientific and technical advances, and the application of technological improvements and inventions. The medical industry owes much of its achievements to the various scientific and research institutes. However, it must not be forgotten that at a semiannual meeting in 1948 to discuss the activity of medical industry workers it was claimed that institutes were not assisting industry by suggesting improved organizational and technological measures. Eight months later, there was little improvement in the industry-institute relationship. For example, the Scientific Research Institute for Medical Instruments and Equipment does not have proper liaison with the Medical Instrument Factory imeni Lenin until now, it has been up to the industrial enterprises in the medical field to suggest technological improvements and organizational changes.

Nevertheless, we must not ignore the fact that the Scientific Research Institute for Medical Instruments and Equipment and its agencies did offer some aid to the Factory in 1948. The Institute was to have drawn up some 13 measures for eventual increase of production and improvement of the quality of the products. However, only two of these measures were put into practice: (1) the installation of two low-power selenium rectifiers in the galvanic shop, and (2) the development of equipment for controlling the elastic properties of presses. These two improvements have helped the heavy machinery of the Factory very little.

Some of the more important tasks remain undone. Among them is a plan for complete overhauling of the technology of the Factory. New processes have been patented, among them isothermal annealing and chrome plating, but unfortunately no plans have been made for the introduction of this new technology into plant practice. New electrochemical methods have been developed for putting hard edges on cutting instruments, and there is a great need among surgeons for instruments which will retain their keen edges. In former days when production was low, master craftsmen were able to put a fairly good edge on instruments. With increased production the quality of the instruments decreased. It is up to the Institute to determine methods for the introduction of this new electro-

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chemical method into factory practice, and thus give USSR surgeons good instruments which will not have to be honed before each and every operation. The problem which faces the Institute now is the solution of factory technology of anode hardening.

The Medical Instrument Factory is in need of equipment for controlling the elastic properties of presses. The few pieces of equipment which have been developed are too complex to be used efficiently under factory conditions. In addition, there are no instructions on the use of existing equipment.

It seems that the trouble lies with M. T. Galey, Director of the Institute and its subsidiaries, in failing to plan new technology on a large enough scale to be introduced into industrial practice. He seems to have instilled in the workers of the Institute a belief that it is sufficient merely to develop new methods, without too much worry whether or not these new developments can be used efficiently in industry. This all results in the fact that the Institute is not aiding the Medical Instrument Factory imeni Lenin.

In 1948 Glavmedprom set before the Factory the task of producing high-frequency equipment for annealing medical instruments and for smelting ferrous metals. However, the Institute did not offer any plan for eliminating bottlenecks, did not ship any necessary equipment, and did not submit any plans for modernizing the operation of the hot-stamping shop.

Zharov, chief of the engineering service of Glavmedprom, does not keep in touch with the requirements of the Factory. Here is a typical example: Toward the latter part of 1948 the Administration assigned one Pollak-900 machine for the manufacture of armatures by casting under pressure. This method of casting has found wide use in industry. However, it appears that the Administration never considered the actual value of manufacturing copper armatures by casting under pressure under actual factory conditions. Had the Administration tested this technology under actual industrial operation, it would have found that the parts which were thus produced would prove very expensive without any comparative improvement in quality.

Solution of problems is made difficult by the fact that the Factory's table of organization is not filled. During the fourth quarter of 1948 there was a saving of 300,000 rubles. The credit for making this possible goes to the Factory Stakhanovites and engineering personnel.

Many problems beset the Factory imeni Lenin. Frequently, it has turned to the Institute or the Administration for aid, but it is still waiting for satisfactory results.

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